

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1822.

No. 109.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

The person who borrowed the second volume of the Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle, is requested to return it to James Child, or to this office.

March 5. 08-2w

To whomsoever it may concern.

THOSE persons who are still in arrears for Direct Tax- and Internal Duties, within my collection district, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can be given. I have appointed Thomas D. Wats., of Hillsborough, my agent to collect for me, whose receipt shall be good and binding on me.

John Van Hook, Jr.
Collector Eighth Collection Dist. N. C.

March 5. 08-3w

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 6th of April next, the repairing of the Bridge across Eno at Hillsborough.

James Child,
J. P. Sneed,
D. Yarbrough,

March 5. 08-5w

NOTICE.
FOUR or five years since I gave to Henry Bailey a note of hand for the sum of twenty dollars, attested by Delilah Lindsey; which note he has since transferred to William Bailey; and I presume there is a credit of about eight or ten dollars. I have since paid off the balance, but the said Wm. Bailey still holds the note. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it again, having already paid more than the note calls for.

James Weaver.
Orange county, March 5. 08-2w

**State of North-Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.**
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

Duncan Cameron, Cutt Campbell, and John Hogg, deponents, &c. of. Isabell Tatum, deceased, vs.

William Moore.

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 640 acres, situate in Randolph county; and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee. It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Teste,
Jesse Harper, c. c. e.
Price adv. \$2 75 08-6w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 2d instant, a negro man named BOB, about fifty-five years old; his hair somewhat gray; of a large make, full six feet high; has a large scar on one of his feet, occasioned by the cut of an axe; the inside of his fingers on one of his hands, his right it is believed, has been cut off with a scythe; and he has two lumps, one on his neck and one on his breast. The above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, or continuing him in any jail.

George Pratt.
Orange county, Feb. 18. 08-3w

Subscribers to the
NATURAL HISTORY
of
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,
&c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

BLANKS
OF VARIOUS KINDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08-1f

Valuable Property FOR SALE, At Mason Hall.

THE subscriber being determined to leave this part of the country, will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th March next, his property, consisting of

One hundred and eighty acres of land, very well adapted to the culture of any produce raised in this part of the country; upon which are a large two story house, lately finished, in which are several commodious rooms with fire places; four other houses suitable for the accommodation of families to live in; a store house and counting room, also a ware house; a stone kitchen; two barns and stables, with stalls in them for a large number of horses, and several other necessary improvements.

A good well of the best of water in the yard, in excellent order, which never fails; besides several good never failing springs, and a stream of water running through the land. This situation is very healthy, has the advantage of five mails every week, and is well known to be one among the best stands for entertainment in the United States, as also a most excellent stand for a store.

Will also be sold, furniture of every description, and most of it new; also the balance of Store Goods, a stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs.

A credit will be given for all sums over one hundred dollars. The sale will continue from day to day till all is sold. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Orange County, N. C. 05-1ds

February 12, 1822.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 18th day of March next, at the Market-House in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, the following tracts of Land, viz.

Eight hundred acres, called the Holme tract, adjoining lands of Robert Vanhook and others;

Three hundred acres, called Glenn's tract; and

Nine hundred acres of land, the tract whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, on the waters of Stories creek, and adjoining the lands of Edwards and others, lying and being in the county of Person. Also,

Two lots in the town of Milton, on Bridge street; levied on as the property of Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection, issued from the Circuit Court for the district of North-Carolina. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Beverly Daniel, Marshal,
By James Turner, Dep. marshal.

Feb. 4. 04-6w

Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKY for sale by the barrel.

He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03-

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq; whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Dec. 11. 96-

The Shorter Catechism.

For sale at this Office.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1822.

NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

A RE now opening in the store of the late William Whitted, Hillsborough, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which they offer for sale at very low prices for Cash only. Having a partner or agent always in New York, and a store in Fayetteville, they will be enabled to add to their assortment

FRESH GOODS

almost weekly, and afford them at prices worthy the attention of every purchaser.

Feb. 12.

05-5w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and
James Phillips, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1821. 95-3m

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allison, late of Hillsborough, deceased, by bond, note, accounts, for house rent, or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay, or secure the payment thereof to the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive payment and grant discharges. And those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Federick Nash,
David Yarbrough,
William Shaw,
A. B. Bruce,
Hillsborough, Jan. 26, 1822. 07-3w

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the Christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote Christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural result of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the Christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of Christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing Christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of Christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a Christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blanks, 5

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 19, 1821.

Mr. J. S. SMITH observed, that the proposition before the committee was important, as it proposed to submit to the citizens of this state the propriety of calling a convention to amend their constitution.

From remarks which had fallen from gentlemen in the course of this debate, it seemed to be doubted whether we had a right to interfere with the constitution. He presumed no member of the committee meant seriously to assert such a doctrine. All power, said Mr. S. belongs to the people, and they have a right to meet and consult for the public good, and to amend their charter of government as they please. This is a right secured by the law of nations. To prove which, Mr. S. read an extract from *Vattel*.

It is, said Mr. S. a well established principle that the people have a right to alter their constitution at pleasure. But although gentlemen acknowledge that we possess this right, they are not for affording us any remedy. They ask what business the legislature has to meddle with it? And they deny that the people have any right to act upon it. So that we have a right, but no remedy. This, said Mr. S. cannot be so. And though the legislature cannot compel the people to hold a convention, they may point out the mode in which it can be done.

But waving that point of the subject, it is said to be inexpedient to call a convention, provided we have the power; and we would endeavour to follow the course of remark which had been made on that subject.

The gentleman from Halifax gave the following reasons why it would be inexpedient to call a convention. He said it would convulse the people to throw into their hands that power which is their own. It would convulse the state, and jeopardize the best interests of the country.

Where does the gentleman find grounds for this apprehension? Is there any thing so factious in the people of North Carolina more than in other states of the union? It has always been allowed that this state is the southern state of steady habits.

Out of twenty-four states, twenty believed had lately adopted new constitutions, Connecticut (the land of steady habits) amongst the rest. Even the factious state of Georgia (as it has sometimes been called) has submitted the question to the people, who had shown that they were not anxious to grasp at power; on the contrary, they are willing to let things remain as they are. Was the state of New York concurred by factious when the people of that state held a convention? No such thing. The delegates met at Albany, and proceeded to business in a manner becoming the representatives of a wise, republican state. Nor has anything like factious appeared in any of the other states on like occasions. If, said Mr. S. you agree to submit the question to the people, as is proposed, and a majority be in favor of the measure, the question will be, what is to be done? The people will be told that the convention, when assembled, will have power to abolish such of our constitutional provisions as they think proper and to make new ones, and they will appoint for this purpose, the best qualified citizens in the state.

In the election of members to the general assembly, the citizens are careless, believing that any man of good intentions, and good common sense, will answer the purpose; but when a new constitution is to be formed, you will see every man repair to the poll, and the best and fittest men in the community will be chosen. No man in the state will be exempt from serving in a convention; even your governor, or your judges, or ministers of the gospel, might be elected to that body. You may therefore bring together the greatest talents in the state. And can it be supposed, for a moment, that such a body would be factious, or adopt any measure which would not be for the welfare and happiness of the state?

But gentlemen have said, that under the present state of things, nothing like oppression takes place. Mr. S. admitted that we at present enjoy liberty and a good degree of happiness; and that the constitution under which we live is a good one, considering the time when it was made. But since its formation, times and circumstances have changed.

Gentlemen call loudly on the friends of the resolutions, to shew any instance in which the people are deprived of their rights, and what necessity there is for calling a convention.

Mr. S. said he would examine this subject. We allege that our representation is unequal, and we name two counties to prove it, Rowan and Columbus. The citizens of Columbus have six times the portion of representation in the general assembly than the citizens of Rowan have. What are the rights of a citizen? His first rights are his natural rights, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But when

he enters into the social compact, he surrenders some of his natural rights for the sake of enjoying his political rights. All men are born equal, and every man similarly situated is entitled to equal rights and equal privileges. This being a fact, we have a right to complain that the citizens of the large counties do not possess equal political rights with the citizens of small counties. And if he must speak of eastern and western (though he disliked the distinction) our people believe that they do not possess their full share of representation in the legislature. That the eastern members make laws for us, and tax us without our consent; and they make our governors, judges and other officers. The east has the majority, and consequently the power, and though they may not use it improperly, they may do so if it pleases them. This we call a grievance. To deny to freemen an equal voice in making laws, laying taxes, &c. is anti-republican and aristocratic. It may be called republicanism, but it is aristocratic republicanism, just such as he would call the republicanism of Virginia, or that of any other state where it is necessary to have a freehold to entitle a man to a vote.

Here, then, said Mr. S. we present a grievance. Here we shew you something like oppression. What, asked Mr. S. is more degrading to a man than to feel that he has less political rights than his neighbour? To discover that the citizen of a small county has five or six times the power that he has?

For what, asked Mr. S. did our forefathers fight? It was for a free republican government and equal rights. The gentleman from Halifax had told the committee something about the struggle which had taken place in Connecticut between the powers of church and state. I was a happy struggle. He differed entirely in opinion from the gentlemen from Newbern on this subject.

It was, said Mr. S. a struggle between the state and the church, and he thanked God that the state had prevailed—

that they had thrown off the yoke of the clergy, and established a free government.

The gentleman from Halifax next makes a comparison between the situation of our small counties and the small states—a comparison that is altogether inapplicable. A state is a sovereign, indissoluble body politic. A country, on the contrary, has no power but what is derived from the sovereign authority of the state. As a state, Delaware is equally sovereign with New-York. When the thirteen states met to form a national government, it became necessary to make a compromise with the small States of Rhode Island and Delaware, and they were accordingly allowed the same representation in the senate with the other states. But has the little county of Columbus any sovereignty? Certainly not. Why, then, is it entitled to more representatives in proportion to its size, than other counties?

The gentleman next alleges, that there would be a great difficulty in a convention about the proper basis of representation. He (Mr. S.) had no doubt there would be some difference of opinion on this subject. But the members, after some discussion, would come to an understanding on the subject, as is proposed, and a majority be in favor of the measure, the question will be, what is to be done?

The people will be told that the convention, when assembled,

will have power to abolish such of our constitutional provisions as they think

proper and to make new ones, and they will appoint for this purpose, the best

qualified citizens in the state.

The gentleman from Newbern complained that the friends of these resolutions confined themselves to the unfair representation, and did not point out the defects in the constitution. Mr. S. said, that was the principle defect, and was considered a grievance which could not be denied.

But the same gentleman says, this is not a proper time for amending the constitution; that the country is very much embarrassed in a pecuniary point of view, and therefore unfit to be entrusted with the power of amending the constitution.

Mr. S. said, it was true that the embarrassments which the gentleman spoke of had existed, and perhaps, in some degree, still exist; but he did not see what this had to do with the subject. The constitutions of Connecticut, New-York, Massachusetts and Maine had been formed during the state of things alluded to, and we have heard of no disorder attendant on the conventions formed for those purposes. Nor have any of them adopted any article growing out of the peculiar situation of the country. The constitution of the U. States, indeed, forms a barrier to any such provision, as it prohibits any thing from being made a tender in payment but gold and silver coin. The states cannot therefore emit bills of credit.

Were a convention to be held said Mr. S. the subject of embarrassment of the times would not be brought before it. We shall show before the close of the present session, that your new bank scheme without a specie capital, or any other wild scheme will be discarded by the present legislature; and if

it will not countenance projects of this kind how can it be expected that a convention would act less wisely?

But gentlemen say our constitution has had an existence of 45 years, and therefore ought not to be touched. If an argument of this kind ought to have any weight, it might have been used with much greater force against amending the charter of Connecticut, which had existed since the days of king Charles. But such arguments had no weight there, and they are entitled to none here. Time cannot sanctify error. If your constitution have nothing to recommend it but the rust of antiquity, that ought not to protect it. If you are not able to shew that it is perfect in all its parts, or superior to any constitution which the present age can form, the people ought to have an opportunity of amending it when they express a wish to do so.

Mr. Jefferson had been referred to as authority for the system of representation adopted in Virginia. You are told that a portion of the people in that state are disfranchised; that no man who is not possessed of a freehold can vote for a delegate to their house of representatives. Mr. S. said he objected to this system. He cared not who was in favour of it. He respected Mr. Jefferson as much as any man; but he would not call such a system of government a democratic republic; but, in the language of *Vattel*, an Aristocratic republic. [Mr. S. read a passage from *Vattel* in support of his opinion.]

What, asked Mr. S. constitutes the strength of the state? There are two kinds of strength; the one moral, the other physical. The moral, is the good opinion which the people entertain of the goodness of its form; the physical, is the force and ability which it possesses to meet an enemy. Suppose your republic is invaded, all your citizens would be called upon to defend it, whether they have land or not, and if a man be obliged to fight for his country, he surely ought to enjoy the rights of a citizen.

The next gentleman who addressed the committee on this subject was from Beaufort, (Mr. Blackledge.) That gentleman acknowledged that the Western people were not correctly represented. This was a generous acknowledgement, and nothing more than he expected from the candour of that gentleman. But he nevertheless demanded of us a catalogue of our grievances. He admits we have not justice done us, but demands of us to shew where we have it not.

The gentleman goes on to remark, that though the east does not equal the west in population, the towns of Newbern, Wilmington, &c. pay all the taxes paid by this state to the general government. It is true that those places are the ports of entry, and that the revenue officers reside there, and that our merchants first pay the duties on shipping and on goods imported. But if the gentleman had read a little more on the subject of political economy, he would have found, that though the merchant pays these duties in the first instance, they are ultimately paid by the consumers of the goods imported, who live in the interior of the country.

The gentleman from Wilmington, (Mr. Jones) next addressed the committee, very eloquently and very feelingly. He regretted that so much feeling and zeal had been shewn by the advocates of these resolutions. Mr. S. said it was natural that gentlemen should express themselves feelingly when they had to claim the rights of freemen, of which they were unjustly deprived. But the alarm which was taken in relation to our forcibly obtaining our rights, had no foundation. We will bear the evil of which we complain, until our eastern friends shall be prevailed upon to do us justice; but we shall never cease to claim our rights.

Gentlemen speak of threats which have appeared in some newspaper. This was no doubt the production of some intemperate person; but a publication of this kind ought not to be charged upon the friends of these resolutions. So far as he knew the western people, he could pledge himself they meant to use no other weapons but those of fair argument.

A convention is objected to, because it is committing all the political powers of the community into the hands of the people; and it is feared that when the delegates to a convention met, they might break down some of the old barriers of the government. It is apprehended that certain powers would be taken from the judiciary and placed in the legislature. He did not fear any thing of the kind. Though some two or three gentlemen might have given such an opinion, he believed the people of the west are as much attached to our judiciary, as any other citizens in the state. No danger, he believed, need be apprehended from that quarter.

Are you afraid, asked Mr. S. to trust the people with the power which belongs to them? The doctrine, that the people are unable to govern themselves, cannot be tolerated in this free country. It might suit the subjects of George IV., or of the Emperor of all the Russias, but he hoped it would find but few advocates with us. He should always be the supporter of self government. It is contained in the first clause of our Declaration of Rights; and the people

have never passed the sovereignty out of their hands, and he trusted never would.

The next gentleman who addressed the committee was from Granville (Mr. Hillman) and he adopted the same strain of argument with his friends on that side of the question. He asks if the governor be not now, in effect, elected by the people, thro' their representatives. Mr. S. observed, that he had already stated that the present majority of the legislature elect the officers of government and make laws without our consent, which is sufficient answer to the gentleman's remark.

But, asks the gentleman, if you form a new constitution, may not that also have its defects? Mr. S. presumed it would. It would be the work of man, and as man is imperfect, his works will necessarily be so. But what, said he, does this prove? Not that our present constitution cannot be amended? cannot be made more conformable to republican principles? It certainly proves no such thing.

The gentleman asks if the constitution of the U. States be not republican? It certainly is, said Mr. S. and he would be content to make ours as like it as possible; for he considered it as a good republican constitution. But the gentleman enquires if political justice can be weighed in a balance? Though this cannot be done, we might come nearer to it than to allow one man to have six times as much as another. We can approach equal justice something nearer than our present constitution does.

But the question is asked, why a man with half a million of dollars has not more political power than a man without a dollar? A rich man has no more power in the election of a member of this house than the poorest man of the community; but our constitution provides for the security of the rich in the senate, whose members are elected by landholders, and without whose consent no law can pass to injure the man of wealth. The riches of a wealthy man give him also an indirect influence in elections, as he can generally draw after him a number of votes from men who, in some way or other, are dependent on him, though this is contrary to our principles of political justice. Men are equal, and ought to have equal political rights.

The gentleman intimated that if the western people had the power they would abuse it. But he has assigned no reason why the people of the west would be more likely to abuse power than those of the east. Mr. S. did not know that the eastern people had abused the power which they have. But the better way is to distribute the power, and thus give neither section of the state an opportunity of abusing it.

But the gentleman asks, if any county has presented a grievance to this legislature which has not been properly attended to? Mr. S. said the legislature had not the power of applying a remedy to the grievance which they presented, except by adopting the resolutions now before the committee.

Mr. S. apologised for detaining the committee so long; but would draw his remarks to a close. He would observe, that most of the old states had held conventions for the amendment of their constitutions, and in every instance the constitutions thus submitted to the people have been much improved; and he had no hesitation in believing, that if the legislature would consent to submit our constitution in like manner, the people have wisdom enough to present us with a constitution not inferior to any other in the union. The people of this state are as watchful of their rights as those of any other state. When the federal constitution was presented to them for adoption, they did not embrace it at first; but after due consideration and considerable debate, they finally accepted of it. They have at no time, been regardless of the rights and liberties of freemen.

The misfortune is, said Mr. S. that gentlemen will not be convinced by argument, because they have the power and are determined to keep it. No argument has any effect upon them. Political power to a legislator, is like gold to a miser. He knew of no instance of persons surrendering political power without a struggle.

Mr. S. concluded by observing, that it is very easy to introduce plausible objections to any measure, however just and reasonable; to alarm the feelings of the timid, and lead them to apprehend the destruction of their liberties. When the present constitution of the United States was first proposed, a great alarm was raised, and much evil predicted. The articles of confederation were clung to. It was said that the states were about to give up every thing, and that the liberties of the people were about to be subverted. Yet the event has proved that all the predictions then made had no foundation; for no man can now be found who does not rejoice in the change, and feel grateful for the blessings which we enjoy under the present government of the union.

He hoped the committee would weigh the subject maturely and dispassionately, and decide upon it according to the best dictates of their judgment. The observations which he had made, were such as his duty called for, and which he believed to be founded in truth. Re-

lying on the justice and magnanimity of the committee, he hoped they would allow this question to be submitted to the people; and with their decision, whatever it might be, he should be satisfied.

Mr. HILLMAN explained.

(Debate to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 22.

Mr. Floyd, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of making any alteration of the law in relation to the subject of Vaccination, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them by the resolution of the 6th instant.

The report was agreed to, and two thousand copies thereof ordered to be printed.

The house then agreed to take into consideration a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cocke, calling for a statement of woollens purchased for the army in 1820 and 1821; which, after a modification proposed by Mr. Rich, which was assented to by the mover, was adopted.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the acts to provide for persons engaged in land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Cocke explained the general objects of the bill, which was to re-establish the law, on the ground on which it was supposed to stand prior to the opinion that had been given by the attorney-general. He referred to the particular provisions of the bill for its further explanation, &c.

Hereupon arose a conversation on the bill, in which Messrs. Smith of Md. Reid, Chambers, Stewart and Wood, took part.

In the end, Mr. Wood moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and, in lieu thereof, to insert the following:

"That the secretary of war be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, in all cases where a defective schedule has been, or shall hereafter be exhibited to him, under the act, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed May 1, 1820—or where, upon any schedule exhibited, or hereafter to be exhibited to him, under the said act, he shall have struck, or shall hereafter strike, the applicant from the list of pensioners, to receive a new schedule or schedules, supplying any defect, or exhibiting new or additional evidence; and if, upon the exhibition of such schedule, the secretary of war shall be satisfied that the pensioner ought to be restored, he shall be, and hereby is, authorised and required to restore him; or, in place of an original application, to place him on the pension roll."

Whereupon the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again; and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the military appropriation bill.)

Mr. Chambers moved to recommit the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to modify the same so as to limit it to such appropriations as are indispensably necessary, and he enforced his motion by remarks at considerable length. A debate ensued, but no question was taken.

Saturday, February 23.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on naval affairs, requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Marcos de Villiers and Arnald Guillermard, (who pray the intercession of congress to release them from prison, in Pensacola, where they are confined by the acting governor of West Florida;) and moved also that the petition, together with the accompanying documents, be referred to the president of the United States.

This motion produced a debate which occupied the whole of the day, and was not at length decided. Much warmth took place in the course of it, especially between Messrs. Randolph and M'Duffie.

Monday, February 24.

The speaker presented a communication from the president of the United States, relative to the correspondence which led to the treaty of Ghent; also on the subject of extinguishment of the Indian title to lands, of which the right of soil is claimed by any particular state;—which was ordered to be printed.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the unfinished business of Saturday, and the question recurring to agree to a motion to discharge the committee on military affairs from the consideration of the petition of the two Spaniards imprisoned in Pensacola by the orders of the acting governor.—

Mr. Eustis, the chairman of the military committee, stated, that he was informed, from good authority, that the papers relative to the confinement of these men had been forwarded from Pensacola to

gen. Jackson; that he had transmitted them to the president; that they were received in this city on Thursday last; that an order was issued for the release of the men on Saturday, and was actually despatched for Pensacola.

This statement was confirmed, in substance, by other members.

Mr. Little, seeing that the cause of the complaint of the petitioners was removed, moved to lay it on the table.

This motion gave rise to a debate, and no question was taken on the subject previous to the adjournment, which took place before 4 o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Randolph, which motion, preceded by a pertinent speech, was founded on the report, that had reached the capitol, of the demise of Mr. Pinckney, senator from Maryland.—The report turned out to be untrue.

VACCINATION.

Report of the select committee appointed to inquire whether it be necessary to modify or alter the law to encourage vaccination.

Agreed to in the House of Representatives of the United States on Friday, February 22d.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution of the 6th inst. directing them to inquire whether it be necessary to make any modification of the law passed in the year 1813, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination," have had the same under consideration, and report:

That the committee have not deemed it necessary to report the various reflections which have presented themselves upon the subject of vaccination, but feel a confidence in the belief, that the opinion heretofore entertained of its being a preventive of the smallpox is well founded, and believe it one of the greatest benefits bestowed upon the country, and one which ought to be cherished by every citizen of the republic.

We are aware that a disease, called by medical gentlemen varioloid, has, within a few years past, made its appearance in Europe; that it much resembles the smallpox; and, under similar circumstances, has been as fatal as that disease ever was; none exempt from its influence, neither those who have had the smallpox, nor yet those who have been exposed to the influence of the vaccine; but it is gratifying to find that the weight of authority seems to favor a belief, that all those exposed to the infection of the latter suffer much less than any others.

The committee have seen, with pain and regret, the occurrences which have lately transpired in North-Carolina, where the physicians in that part of the country believed the smallpox to exist. These occurrences were of such a character as to claim their attention, particularly as the U. States' vaccine agent, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act referred to in the resolution, seemed to create a doubt as to the efficacy of vaccine in the prevention of the smallpox, and left the impression equivocal, whether it was not his belief that it was the varioloid disease in North-Carolina, produced by some change in the vaccine matter whilst on its way to a physician in that state, to whom he had sent it, or whether it had not assumed that character from the circumstances of the smallpox epidemic in the neighborhood from whence it was sent. They have forbore to remark upon that transaction, as the vaccine agent has since ascertained, and acknowledged, that it was the genuine smallpox matter he had sent to North Carolina, through his own mistake, which at once relieves the fears of those who doubt the efficacy of the cow-pox, if there are any such; and dissipates the mist which hung over the subject, in the opinion of all who did not doubt.

It is proper to remark, that the disease called varioloid seems to partake more of the character of smallpox than of vaccine, and that there is no fact, within the scope of their inquiry, to induce the committee to believe that vaccine ever has degenerated into varioloid. It is unquestionably true, that instances have occurred where persons have taken the smallpox, after having the vaccine, though such instances are as uncommon as it is for persons to take the smallpox a second time.

The tranquility of settled belief has been disturbed by allusions to the difficulty of securing the continuance of genuine matter, though no doubt is entertained by your committee that proper attention will overcome every obstacle of that kind, eradicate every evil, and, finally, triumph over prejudice itself. Some reproach may have been brought upon vaccination, not, however, the result of any well-founded doubt as to its efficacy; but from the ignorance or carelessness of those who have used it, as it is well known that many benevolent persons throughout the community have taken upon themselves to vaccinate their friends and others, and doubtless have done much good; but if, in the progress of time, by want of care, the matter shall have become spurious, there is not adequate experience to detect the change, and, consequently, some risk of exposing the person to smallpox, thereby bring danger to the sufferer, and unjust reproach to the cow-pox. This kind of inoculation done by every individual who feels charitably inclined, if with care, is not disapproved of; though

they are decidedly of opinion, that it would be much better to trust it to the judgement and care of the medical gentlemen of the country.

The committee have deemed it not irrelevant to state a few prominent facts in regard to the effects of these diseases in different countries, which will more clearly shew the progress of opinion, and the advantages of vaccination. In the first place, it is proper to state, that there is authority for estimating the deaths in the natural smallpox at one in six; and tho' a more intimate knowledge of that malady, together with any benefit arising from inoculation, may have put it more in the power of physicians to control it, yet, in Great Britain, where vaccination is less attended to than in some other European countries, fifty thousand persons are annually destroyed by it. But, even there, by vaccination, all agree the waste of human life has been lessened. It not only secures the person from the smallpox, but greatly lessens the danger to be apprehended from the varioloid disease, as may be seen by reference to highly respectable authority, which states, that at Milan in France, containing about eight thousand inhabitants, two hundred vaccinated persons took the varioloid disease, and every one recovered, whilst two hundred persons who had not been vaccinated were destroyed.

In Denmark, by the care which the government has taken to cause people to vaccinate, the smallpox no longer exists. This remedy was introduced into that country about the year 1800, by laws which were vigilantly enforced.

By these laws it was ordered that no person should be received at confirmation, admitted to any school, bound apprenticeship to any trade, or married, who had not been vaccinated, unless they had undergone the smallpox. A just idea may be formed of the benefits which have resulted to Denmark—a country where the preservation of human life is more the object of governmental care and solicitude than almost any other—when it is known that the city of Copenhagen alone, during the twelve years preceding the introduction of the vaccine, lost by the smallpox five thousand five hundred of its inhabitants. In the year 1805 not one death occurred in the whole Danish dominions from the smallpox. Prussia has made many wise regulations favorable to vaccination, which have produced highly beneficial results. Formerly, the smallpox was believed to destroy about forty thousand persons annually in that kingdom. In 1817, by this mild and entirely safe remedy, the deaths were reduced to two thousand nine hundred and forty, so that the proportion of deaths from smallpox to those from other causes, had been reduced from one in seven down to one in one hundred and four.

It is believed that the principality of Anspach, in Bavaria, containing a population of 236,406 individuals, lost five hundred annually in 1797, 1798 and 1799; and in the year 1800 there perished 1609 persons of that disease; but, so clear and distinct have been the effects of vaccination, that from the year 1809 to the year 1819, only five cases have occurred and not one death.

In France, prizes are given to the surgeons who have annually vaccinated the greatest number of persons.

In Lombardy, in the year 1808, in Milan and Geneva, vaccination was believed to have extirpated the smallpox.

If the statements of intelligent travellers ought to be taken as evidence upon a subject of this kind, there can be no doubt that vaccination has operated the same beneficial effects in South America which it has done in Europe; and the journals of our own country bear testimony to its great and increasing good throughout the republic.

The committee have viewed with attention and concern, the promulgation of opinions tending to lessen the just confidence of the community in the efficacy of vaccination, from the circumstances of there being present slight affections of the skin, ulceration, or vascular disease. They will not undertake to decide what may be the effect of diseases of this character upon the result of vaccination, when they have effected the constitution of the individual, but think it doing no violence to the opinions of those who have adopted such, to consider them as a class distinct from the mass of the community. They are inclined to believe that the constitution of the individual vaccinated, with other causes, may vary the appearance of the disease in some degree, but not to change its character; to do that, there would be partial causes, easily detected and easily understood.

The committee, from all the reflection which they have been able to bestow upon the subject are of opinion that no modification of the law is necessary, as its provisions put it amply in the power of those entrusted with the execution of it to punish abuses whenever any exist.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them by the resolution of the 6th instant.

**BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 13.

Vaccination.—The unfortunate accident in relation to vaccine matter which lately occurred at Tarborough, has given rise to an inquiry, the result of which gives greater confidence in the virtues of vaccination. The report of the committee appointed by the physicians of Philadelphia, and the report made to the health committee of Baltimore by the physicians of that city, as also the report of the select committee appointed by the house of representatives of the United States, which will be found in our preceding columns, unite in opinion as to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing the mortality of small pox.

In our last we gave some account of a fraud which had been committed in New York by Charles Vacarie, in disposing brass filings for gold dust, and of his subsequent apprehension and commitment at Norfolk. We are informed by the Norfolk Herald that this case was determined by the Hastings Court on the 26th ult.—the defendant to be bound for his good behaviour for twelve months, himself in the sum of 2000 dollars each.

We solicit the attention of our agricultural readers in the county of Orange to the following communication of "A BROTHER FARMER." The importance of agricultural societies is manifested by the rapid improvement of the country where they are located. They give to industry a new impetus, and to enterprise a wider field for improvement. Agricultural societies can not only collect from various sources the improvements and experience of other sections of the country, but exhibit them in a practical form for the imitation of the neighbourhood. By their means the introduction of a new article for cultivation, the adoption of a new discovery in the economy of farming, or an amendment in the system of agriculture, would be much more readily effected; and such a direction would be given to the active operations of individuals, as would cover our fields with luxuriant crops, and fill our granaries with the rich products of autumn. It is by the operations of agricultural societies that the erroneous habits so long and so tenaciously pursued are to be overcome; and to agricultural societies we must look for the introduction of such a renovated system of farming as will give to the proprietors of our soil a degree of prosperity and independence not easily attained by other classes of the community. It is therefore with flattering prospects that we contemplate the formation of such a society in this county.

TO THE FARMERS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

The attention of the farmers in Hillsborough and the county of Orange, is respectfully solicited to the formation of an Agricultural Society. That the farms in this part of the country need improvement, is evident from their very looks. That our soil and farms are capable of very considerable improvement, is manifest from the efforts of some few amongst us.

Agricultural Societies have very much contributed to the improvement of other parts of the country; then meet at Wm. Adams's Tavern, in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the second day of our Superior Court, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, to consult on this important subject, where you may expect to see

A BROTHER FARMER.

March 11, 1822.

The breaking up of winter in the northern states has occasioned considerable damage, in carrying away bridges, mills, &c. The bridge at Durham, in Connecticut, gave way while the mail stage was passing over it; by which accident two out of three passengers were drowned.

A stone bridge leading from Green street to Mill-Hill, near Trenton, New-Jersey, which had stood for the best part of a century, was also precipitated into ruins. This bridge, had been rendered venerable from its antiquity, and noted for an interesting incident in the history of our revolution. "It was the passage over this bridge," says the Trenton Emporium, "that was so successfully defended in the January of 1777 by Washington and his little band of heroes, when the British, under Cornwallis, attempted to force him to a decisive action, which, if fought, must

have blasted the hopes of America. It

was on this bridge also, that the triumphal arch was erected, under which the father of his country passed when on his way to New-York, after the close of the war, and where he received the plaudits of his grateful countrymen, while their fair daughters welcomed him with songs of triumph, and strewed his way with flowers. His ninetieth birth-day saw it fall to ruins; and it fell while the peal of the feu de joie, celebrating the return of this anniversary, reverberated over it." It is distressing to read the numerous accounts of, as the Emporium humorously expresses it,

"The wreck of bridges, and the crush of mills,"

and the still more melancholy accidents which have overtaken unfortunate travellers, by this sudden swelling of the floods.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Philadelphia on the 11th ult., a resolution was adopted authorising the directors to open new subscriptions to the stock of said company to the amount of 600,000 dollars. We contemplate with pleasure the commencement of this valuable work; and the more so, as from the enterprising spirit of the times, we may view this as the entering wedge which speedily will open for us an inland communication extending through all the Atlantic states—a work which, while it intimately connects the interests, will the more strongly bind together the two extremes of the union. It is by such public improvements that the states of this union will be bound together with cords too strong to be broken.

The return of votes from the several counties in the state of New York, gives 75,422 for, and 41,497 against the new constitution—majority in favour of the new constitution 33,925.

In the city and county of New York in the year 1821, there were 3542 deaths, of which 715 were with the consumption, being one fifth of the whole number.

There were born in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, in the year 1821, agreeably to the returns of ninety-nine practitioners of midwifery, 2630 male, and 2417 female children, making the total number of births 5047.

The number of deaths during the same period was 3172.

In the city of Baltimore the number of deaths were 2015.

In Boston the deaths were 1420, of which 149 were of the measles, and 192 of the consumption.

The legislature of Maryland adjourned on the 24th ult. after having passed 253 laws.

By an act of the legislature of Maine, the seat of government of that state was removed from Portland to Lewiston.

On the subject of the efficacy of vaccination, a writer in the Boston Patriot remarks:—"There is one fact which may check the alarm excited by Dr. Smith's letter, and that is, for twenty years past all New-England has been preserved from the Small Pox. During this time it has been repeatedly brought into the harbor of Boston, but spread no farther than the house destined to receive the sick. Such a fact is worth a million of arguments."

from the National Intelligencer.

The present winter has been very severe on our wheat by hard frosts, without snow. Many of our farmers therefore, intend ploughing up their wheat. Last year my neighbor harrowed his wheat in the spring, and doubled his crop thereby. The cause of this increase I supposed to be the loosening of the earth; but I now find the true one assigned in the American Farmer, which gives the following valuable extract from Darwin's Phytologia:

"The real cause of the production of new stems is the accumulation of earth above the first joint of the young wheat plant; from which new buds spring out, generated and nourished by the caudex of the leaf, which surrounds that joint, and which afterwards withers."

I must refer to the valuable work for the remainder of the observations on this subject, for it is too long to copy. It states that wheat-roots give suckers, which, if earth be put to them, produce wheat like the stem from the original seed; and as a proof of this, he says that one root from a grain of wheat, by being divided and subdivided, produced three pecks and three quarters of wheat weighing 47 lbs. 7 oz. amounting to 576,840 grains of wheat.

I beg farmers to consider whether the harrow, by tearing the top part of the wheat's root, and by throwing soil about it, does not in some degree divide and replant the sucker.

The wonderful effect of harrowing in the spring, I have witnessed. As your paper has such an extensive circulation, perhaps this communication may render great benefit to those who will practise accordingly.

Harrowing is quickly and cheaply done, and it certainly is desirable to prevent ploughing up the wheat. I should have sent this to the American Farmer; but there is no time to lose, and I hope he will copy it. T. L.

Charleston, March 4.

By the ship Corsair, Petrie, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, we have received accounts from thence of the 22d Jan. inclusive. The news from the continent of Europe continues to be of a very vague and indefinite cast. A Liverpool date of Jan. 22, says—"We have no satisfactory light upon the state of the negotiations, between Turkey and Russia; nor on the affairs of Greece." The rumours published in England are endless, as relates to Turkey, to Spain, and to other parts of the continent—the report of one day contradicting that of the day previous. The markets for American produce abroad continue in the low state that they were for weeks previous. Upon the whole, there is nothing of much import, commercial or political, in these late advices, a crisis not having taken place as to any great political or trading concerns of the world.

Parliament was further prorogued till the 5th of February. The disturbances in Ireland had been allayed in a great degree; so that the special commission at Limerick was adjourned over to the 18th Feb. Capt. "Rock's" men still appear occasionally, depredating, intimidating and committing acts of personal violence.

DIED,

At the City of Washington on the 25th ult. the hon. WILLIAM PINCKNEY, a senator of the United States from the state of Maryland. "The death of Mr. Pinckney," says the National Intelligencer, "absorbs the attention of those whose public labors it is a part of our vocation to record. The deep interest which is felt on the occasion is attested by the proceedings, yesterday, in the senate and house of representatives, and in the supreme court. We shall not attempt to swell the torrent by the addition of the tribute due from us to his public character. It shall be silently paid, leaving to other and abler hands the task of compiling a memoir of this distinguished man, which shall be worthy of the subject.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.			
	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 6	54	67	70
7	48	69	72
8	55	68	73
9	41	40	37
10	32	36	40
11	46	57	64
12	54	68	75

The Directors of the Orange County Auxiliary Bible Society will meet at Mr. Witherspoon's, according to adjournment, on Thursday evening the 21st instant, at candle light.

March 12.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Raleigh, on the first Wednesday of April next.

J. Witherspoon,

Stated Clerk.

March 12.

Clover Seed, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received a quantity of Fresh Red Clover Seed, 2250 lbs. prime Green Coffee, Wagon Boxes, 4 by 2, and 4½ by 2½, Carriage and chair wheel ditto.

Expected shortly, 6 lbs. best quality Molasses, 2 lbs. Sugar, 1750 lbs. Dutch Oven Lids. Half pipe old Teneriffe L. P. Wine, 30 bushels northern Irish Potatoes.

D. Yarbrough.

March 12.

09-2w

Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the

The following, says the Boston *Centinel*, from the pen of a highly valued correspondent, will be found a most beautiful moral delineation.

CONSCIENCE.

There is a light no eye can see,
There is a voice which breathes in me;
It is of pure celestial birth,
It is a voice too soft for earth,
I feel it when no light is near,
It whispers when no sound I hear;
It follows whereso'er I go,
It calls me from the depth of woe;
My darken'd fate its beams assuage,
And guides me through my pilgrimage;
For ever glowing in my breast
The harbinger of endless rest.

Oh! Thou, whose tender love outlives
The woes and follies nature gives;
From THEE, whose works o'er time endure,
Descends the light of conscience pure;
From THEE, whose smile all nature seeks
That still small voice divinely speaks.
It tells me, that all thy gifts are good,
It fills my soul with gratitude.
In life's fair hour, when pleasure glow'd,
Taught me that Thou wert ever near,
My path to guide, my hopes to cheer.

'Tis not when wrung with anguish keen,
Th' affection of the heart is seen;
Oh! no, it cannot probe despair,
The darkness of the grave is there;
'Tis not, in death-bed terror thrown,
The virtue of the soul is known;
The pang of naught cannot give
The silent hope which bids it live.
Oh! no, thine image frowns severe,
Thy judgments and thy wrath appear.
But oh! 'tis one long hope of Thee,
A life of patient piety,
In humble trust, which breathes of heaven,
The worship of the heart is given.

What life so good, from error free,
Would cancel what it owes to Thee?
The zeal that in thy service glows,
Feels but th' eternal debt it owes.
Oh! never from my inmost mind,
Where thy blest image lives enshrined,
From earliest youth to latest age,
Shall fade thy love from memory's page;
Shall one of all thy gifts be lost,
'Mid pleasure's smile, by sorrow crost.
Oh! no, I feel thy grace received,
By good enjoy'd, by hopes bereaved;
No grief so cold, no hour so gay,
Could draw me from Thyself away.

If buoyed by pride, one wandering thought,
Could by th' alluring world be caught,
Tha' faithful light, that voice so true,
Gave all thy goodness to my view.
It silenced not the glow of mirth,
But warn'd me of its transient birth,
And check'd each thought, which seem'd to
 bliss.
With hopes of earthly happiness.
It said not, that I must not mourn:
But tears to endless joy would turn
And short and fleeting is the breath
Which leads us to the sleep of death;
Though dark may be our night of gloom,
Life dawns eternal o'er the tomb.

Oh! THOU, to whose devotion true,
The brightest of my hours I drew;
For ever loved! no change shall see
The coldness of my zeal to thee.
Give me, oh! give me, light divine,
And make thy promised blessing mine.

DISQUISITION ON MARRIAGE.

BY DR. JOHNSON.

Marriage is evidently the dictate of nature; men and women are made to be companions of each other, and therefore I cannot be persuaded but that marriage is one of the means of happiness.

I know not (said the princess) whether marriage be more than one of the innumerable modes of human misery. When I see and reckon the various forms of connubial infelicity, the unexpected causes of lasting discord, the diversities of temper, the oppositions of opinion, the rude collisions of contrary desire, where both are urged by violent impulses, the obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues, where both are supported by consciousness of good intention; I am sometimes disposed to think with the severer casuists of most nations, that marriage is rather permitted than approved, and that none, but by the instigation of a passion too much indulged, entangle themselves with indissoluble contracts.

You seem to forget (replied Rasselas) that you have, even now, represented celibacy as less happy than marriage. Both conditions may be bad, but they cannot both be worse. Thus it happens when wrong opinions are entertained, that they mutually destroy each other, and leave the mind open to truth.

I did not expect (answered the princess) to hear that imputed to falsehood which is the consequence only of frailty. To the mind, as to the eye, it is difficult to compare with exactness objects vast in their extent, and various in their parts. Where we see or conceive the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations, and decide the preference; but of two systems, of which neither can be surveyed by any human being in its full compass of magnitude and multiplicity of complication, where is the wonder, that, judging of the whole by parts, I am alternately affected by one and the other, as either presses on my memory or fancy? We differ from ourselves just as we differ from each other, when we see only part of the question, as in the multifarious relation of politics and mo-

rality; but when we perceive the whole at once, as in numerical computations, all agree in one judgment, and none ever varies his opinion.

Let us not add (said the prince) to the other evils of life, the bitterness of controversy, nor endeavor to vie with each other in the subtleties of argument. We are employed in a search, of which both are equally to enjoy the success, or suffer by the miscarriage.—It is therefore fit that we assist each other.—You surely conclude too hastily, from the infelicity of marriage, against its institution:—will not the misery of life prove equally that life cannot be the gift of Heaven? The world must be peopled by marriage, or peopled without it.

How the world is to be peopled (returned Nekayah) is not my care, and needs not be yours. I see no danger that the present generation should omit to leave successors behind them; we are not now inquiring for the world, but for ourselves.

The good of the whole (says Rasselas) is the same with the good of all its parts. If marriage be the best for mankind, it must be evidently best for individuals; or a permanent and necessary duty must be the cause of evil, and some must inevitably be sacrificed to the convenience of others. In the estimate which you have made of the two states, it appears that the incompatibilities of a single life are in a great measure necessary and certain, but those of the conjugal state accidental and avoidable.

I cannot forbear to flatter myself, that prudence and benevolence will make marriage happy. The general folly of mankind is the cause of general complaint. What can be expected but disappointment and repentance from a choice made in the immaturity of youth, in the ardour of desire, without judgment, without foresight, without inquiry after conformity of opinion, similarity of manners, rectitude of judgment, or purity of sentiment?

Such is the common process of marriage. A youth and maiden meeting by chance, brought together by artifice, exchange glances, reciprocate civilities, go home, and dream of each other. Having little to divert attention, or diversly thought, they find themselves uneasy when they are apart, and therefore conclude that they shall be happy together. They marry, and discover what nothing but voluntary blindness before had concealed; they wear out life in altercations, and charge nature with cruelty.

From those early marriages proceeds likewise the rivalry of parents and children; the son is eager to enjoy the world before the father is willing to forsake it, and there is hardly room at once for two generations. The daughter begins to bloom before the mother can be content to fade, and neither can forbear to wish for the absence of the other.

Surely all these evils may be avoided by that deliberation and delay which prudence prescribes to irrevocable choice. In the variety and jollity of youthful pleasures life may be well enough supported without the help of a partner. Longer time will increase experience, and wider views will allow better opportunities of inquiry and selection. One advantage, at least, will be certain—the parents will be visibly older than their children.

What reason cannot collect (said Nekayah) and what experiment has not yet taught, can be known only from the report of others. I have been told that late marriages are not eminently happy. This is a question too important to be neglected, and I have often proposed it to those whose accuracy of remark and comprehensiveness of knowledge made their suffrages worthy of regard. They have generally determined that it is dangerous for a man and woman to suspend their fate upon each other at a time when opinions are fixed, and habits are established; when friendships have been contracted on both sides, when life has been planned into method, and the mind has long enjoyed the contemplation of its own prospects.

It is scarcely possible that two travelling through the world under the conduct of chance, should have been both directed to the same path, and it will not often happen that either will quit the track which custom has made pleasing. When the desultory levity of youth has settled into regularity, it is soon succeeded by pride ashamed to yield, or obstinacy delighting to contend. And even though mutual esteem produces mutual desire to please, time itself, as it modifies unchangeably the external mein, determines likewise the direction of the passions, and gives an inflexible rigidity to the manners. Long customs are not easily broken; he that attempts to change the course of his own life, very often labours in vain; and how shall we do that for others which we are seldom able to do for ourselves.

But surely (interposed the prince) you suppose the chief motive of choice is forgotten or neglected. Whenever I shall seek a wife, it shall be my first question, whether she be willing to be led by reason?

Thus it is (said Nekayah) that philosophers are deceived. There are a thousand familiar disputes which reason can never decide: questions that elude investigation, and make logic ridiculous; cases where something must be done, and where little can be said. Consider

the state of mankind, and inquire how few can be supposed to act upon any occasions, whether small or great, with all the reasons of action present to their minds. Wretched would be the pair above all name of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every morning, all the minute details of a domestic day.

Those who marry at an advanced age will probably escape the encroachment of their children; but in diminution of this advantage, they will be likely to leave them ignorant and helpless, to a guardian's mercy; or, if that should not happen, they must at least go out of the world before they see those whom they loved best either wise or great.

From their children, if they have less to fear, they have less also to hope; and they lose without equivalent, the joys of early love, and the convenience of uniting with manners pliant and minds susceptible of new impressions, which might wear away their dissimilarities by long cohabitation, as soft bodies, by continual attrition, conform their surfaces to each other.

I believe it will be found that those who marry late are best pleased with their children, and those who marry early, with their partners.

The union of these two affections (said Rasselas) would produce all that could be wished.—Perhaps there is a time when marriage might unite them; a time neither too early for the father nor too late for the husband.

Every hour (answered the princess) confirms my prejudice in favor of the position so often uttered by the mouth of Imilac, "That nature sets her gifts on the right hand and on the left." Those conditions which flatter hope and attract desire, are so constituted, that as we approach one, we recede from the other. There are goods so opposed that we cannot seize both, but, by too much prudence, may pass between them at too great a distance to reach either. This is often the fate of long consideration; he does nothing who endeavors to do more than is allowed to humanity. Flatter not yourself with contraries of pleasure. Of the blessings set before you make your choice and be content. No man can taste the fruits of autumn while he is delighting his scent with the flowers of the spring; no man can at the same time, fill his cup from the source and from the mouth of the Nile.

From a London Paper.

JOSEPH DECKER, a man attired in a rather primitive style, with a cloak wrapped round his body, a leather girdle round his loins, a long beard, barefooted and bareheaded, with a staff in his hand, a native of Boston, in America, who has for some time resided in Virginia-court, Elizabeth-roy, Duck-head, and gone about the villages in the neighborhood of London preaching and baptising in the open air, was on Tuesday charged by the rector's warden of Camberwell with being an imposter and a vagabond, and with creating a riot on Monday night at Camberwell. The following are the facts connected with the charge against the prisoner, as they appeared on the investigation:—On Monday afternoon a female, one of Decker's followers, appointed to meet him at Camberwell for the purpose of being there baptised by him in the Surrey canal. On the arrival of the prisoner on the bank of the canal, he commenced preaching, and he soon had a large congregation, who at first paid great attention to his address, which was delivered in a peculiar style of simplicity. On the arrival of the female who was to be immersed, he offered up a prayer in her behalf. The people paid great attention (excepting some rude boys, bad women, and some low fellows) till he took the woman by the hand (he having fastened the clothes down to the lower part of her legs), and led her into the canal, when they began to shout and huzz, and threw dead dogs and cats into the water. He requested the good people to be quiet for a few moments. Silence being a little restored he took his station in the water by the woman's side, and having put one hand on her shoulder and held her hands with his other hand, he addressed her—"Art thou a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, and that he died to save sinners?" The female answered, "I believe in Jesus my God and my Redeemer." He then lifting his eyes to heaven, exclaimed—"My dear sister, as a follower of the divine example of the crucified Jesus, and as a believer in him, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." He then dipped her, by gently forcing her into the water backwards. She was plunged into the water and came out dripping wet. A cloak was thrown over her; she shook hands with Decker, and walked home four miles in her wet apparel. As soon as she was gone the assembled began to play tricks with Decker; they pushed him into the water, trod upon him, and buffeted him about; and the church warden interfered and brought him to Union Hall; but it being eight o'clock before he arrived, the magistrate was gone, and he was ordered to be taken to the watch house until the next day.

Glanion, the officer who keeps a public house, took him under his protection, and gave him a bed. He drinks water only, and eats the coarsest food, and that

very sparingly. On his being brought before Mr. Chambers, the magistrate, it appeared that the prisoner had committed no legal offence; he had not begged alms; when money was offered him, and some persons did offer him sovereigns, he refused to touch the money. If any one would ask him to eat, he would take a little, just enough to support nature; but if money was put in his lap, he would put it aside and leave them, wishing them "good speed."

Mr. Chambers said the man was a foolish fanatic, but his conduct was harmless, and ordered him to be discharged.

The prisoner said, that for four years he had been called to preach Christ, and he had come on his master's business without purse or scrip; he had not touched coin for that period, and yet he never wanted food. Elijah was fed by ravens, and God who provided for him, would provide for him also. His object is to restore primitive Christianity; and his mission which he has received from God, to go among the Heathen, the Greeks, and Turks, to convert them to true Christianity. He is soon to set sail for Greece, and will visit Jerusalem. His passage has been paid by a gentleman, a friend of his. He was asked to prosecute the person who assaulted him at Camberwell; but he replied, "No! God forbid I should put any man in bondage. God forgive them, they knew not what they did."

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Standard.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Fisk, one of the American Missionaries to Jerusalem, to a gentleman in this village, dated Smyrna, Sept. 16th, 1821.

I sometimes find it useful to institute in my own mind a comparison between the institutions and people of this country and of America. I can scarcely fancy myself in the same world or among the same race of beings. Think of a government in which every office is sold to the highest bidder, and in which a criminal may almost uniformly obtain his freedom by the payment of money. Think of schools, in most of which the only thing taught is to pronounce the words of a language which neither pupils nor teacher understands. Think of places of public worship, in which nearly all the exercises are performed in an unknown tongue. Think of one half the females in the country prohibited from going out without concealing their faces, while both the laws and the religion of the country allow polygamy and concubinage. Think of a country, in which scarce one woman in a hundred can read, and where perhaps not half the men are more fortunate. I think of a country, in which a governor has liberty to behead seven men a day without assigning any reason whatever for so doing; where a criminal is condemned without trial or witnesses, and after being condemned, is immediately beheaded, strangled or hung at the first convenient place in the street, and left hanging two or three days. Think of a country, in which, in case of public disturbance, one half the community can murder whomsoever they please of the other half with impunity. Think of a country, in which an armed man will meet a peaceable inoffensive citizen in the street of a populous city at mid-day, and shoot him dead on the spot, and then sit down quietly and smoke his pipe in sight of the corpse, while even the guards of the city are passing by. Think of a country, in which the name of Christianity exists but only as a name for that superstition and idolatry, which belong to Paganism; and in which the delusions of the false Prophet exist with all their impurities and all their abominations. Such a country, or rather much worse than even this description is Turkey. How different from that country, in which it is your happiness to live, and in which it was my happiness to commence my existence! Americans are generally proud of those privileges, which distinguish them from other nations. Would to God they were all equally zealous to improve as they ought those privileges. I think a short residence in this country would prepare an American to appreciate more justly the privileges enjoyed in his native land. It seems to me, as though, if I were permitted to live in America again, every privilege would be doubly valuable.

Just before closing this letter, I heard a pistol fired at the door of the house in which I live. On enquiry, I learned that a Turk had shot a Greek. I went to the window, and saw the blood on the stones about five feet from the door, at which I had entered not ten minutes before. The Greek expired soon after. Such events happen almost daily since the revolt of the Greeks, in other parts of the empire, and scarcely any notice is taken of them by the authorities of the town.

Mr. Bruce of Frederick, a few evenings ago, in the Maryland legislature, made this observation:

A book, sir, (the New Testament) has been made to bear upon this question, that never fails to fill me with the profoundest reverence and the deepest veneration—a book of infinitely more value than all other books that ever were written—and were the question

put to me whether I would take this and exclude all others, and so vice versa, I would unhesitatingly draw it to my bosom. It is the only source of pure morality, the only light to guide the dark and wandering mind of man; and without which he would be like the mariner upon the stormy and tempestuous ocean, bereft of chart and compass. Pity it is, the world should be so much in ignorance of the rich treasures which he embodied there; and sir, if there is any thing of respectability, any thing estimable or of worth about me, I trace it to that fountain.—It raises man above his fallen nature, it ennobles and gives him a dignified, commanding attitude, and though surrounded by all the calamities this world could heap together, he would be great amidst the ruins, and calm—yet suffering, claim your admiration and love.—A more bountiful legacy was never left to man. I speak of it as I have found it.

Vicissitude.—Rather more than two centuries ago, the commerce of Antwerp was superior to that of any other city in Europe, 2,500 merchant vessels arriving in its port in one year.—It is recorded in the annals of the place, that the value of the merchandise imported in 1550 amounted to one hundred and thirty three millions of gold; and as a proof of the riches and magnificence of its merchants, a story is told of a certain merchant named John Deans, who having lent the emperor Charles the V a million of gold, invited him to dinner, when after a royal entertainment, he threw the emperor's bond into a fire made of Cinnamon. Some time after the people of the United Provinces having thrown off the Spanish yoke, built forts on the banks of the Scheldt, and sunk obstructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation; in consequence of which the commerce of Antwerp was ruined, and grass grew before the warehouses of those who had been the greatest merchants in the world.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman having discharged his man servant for disobedience of orders, another called on him the following morning to offer his services, and his character proving good, they were accepted. Giving his orders afterwards, he thus addressed his servant, "John, in order to retain your present situation, and my good graces, you have nothing else to do but pay attention to these two words, *Mind Consequences*—for instance, if I tell you to lay the cloth, you must consequently put the knives, forks and plates upon it. Whenever you open the door, you must consequently shut it after you." John promised to be obedient, and his master happening to fall ill a few days after, he was despatched for an apothecary, who lived at the end of the street.—One, two, three hours, however, elapsed, and neither John nor the apothecary was heard of; his master whose impatience was by this time wound up to the highest pitch, was at length informed that six gentlemen headed by his new servant, were waiting without to speak with him. Surprised at such an extraordinary number of uninvited guests, he gave orders for John to come in and inform him who they were.—"Why sir," said the well meaning fellow, who had caught his master's words, as he was entering the room, "you know you told me always to *mind consequences*, so I thought if you wanted the apothecary, you would consequently soon have occasion for the physician, and where the physician makes his appearance the undertaker must consequently soon follow, the undertaker renders necessary the sexton, who is consequently followed by the grave digger; thus sir, I have only fulfilled your direction, to *mind consequences*." The reason was an irrefragable one, and the servant's interpretation, together with the sight of the motley assemblage he had brought with him, excited so much laughter in his master, that it proved full as efficacious as the medicines of the apothecary, in promoting his cure.

Agricultural Pun—A farmer in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, (England) was lately met by his landlord, who accosted him thus—"John, I intend to raise your rent;" to which John replied, "Sir, I'm very much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

A sprightly young widow had just received addresses of a tender sort from two gentlemen, both virtuous, respectable and amiable; one of them, however, a most accomplished scholar, the other a child of Peru. When her brother entered the room where she was sitting in an attitude of more profound cogitation than was usual with her—"my dear sister," said he, "are you going to astonish the world with a perpetual motion, or the quadrature of the circle, or are you plotting to blow up oxygen and hydrogen with a new nomenclature?" "Neither, George," she replied, "I was merely resolving a question of dollars and sense." [Bridgetown Whig.]

Send your son into the world with good principles and a good education, and he will find his way in the dark.